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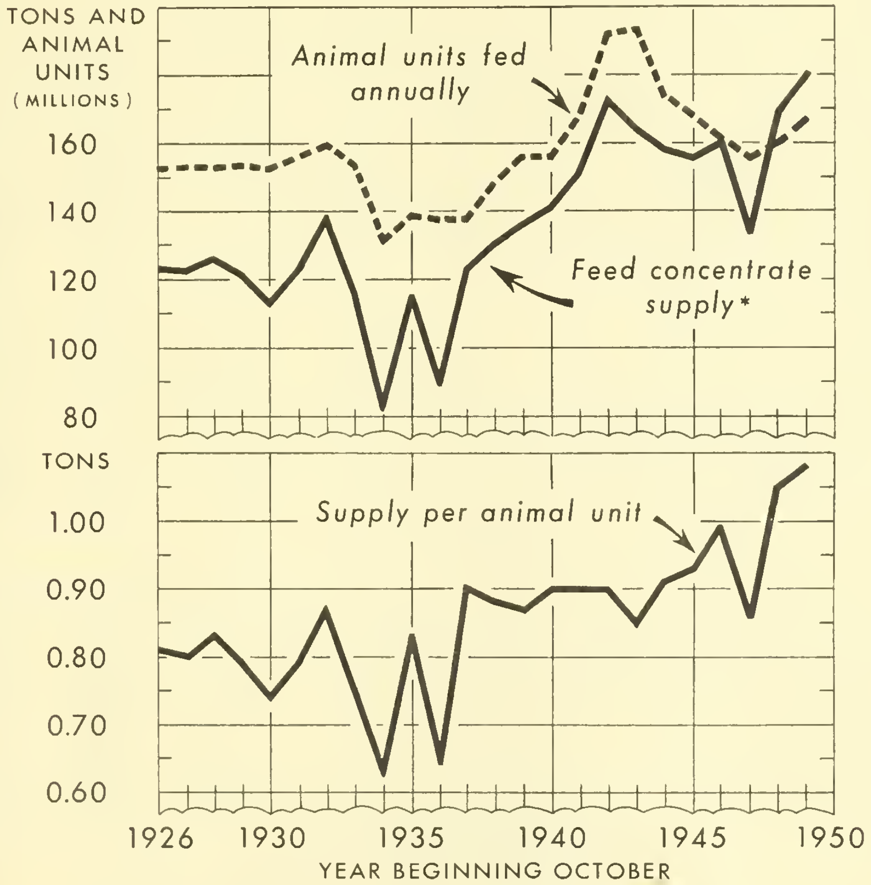
**1950 OUTLOOK ISSUE**
**FOR RELEASE OCT. 23**

# THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS-112 BAE OCTOBER 1949

## FEED CONCENTRATE SUPPLY, GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS FED ANNUALLY, AND SUPPLY PER ANIMAL UNIT, 1926-49



*SUPPLY FOUR FEED GRAINS, PLUS WHEAT RYE, AND BYPRODUCT FEEDS FED DURING OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER

DATA FOR 1948 ARE PRELIMINARY; FOR 1949, OCTOBER 1 INDICATIONS

U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 46500A-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The record supply of feed concentrates for the 1949-50 feeding season is the result of another favorable growing season and the very large carry-over of feed grains from last year. The total supply is one-third larger than in 1937-41, and is more than ample to meet all the domestic requirements and exports. The big corn supply this year of around 4.3 billion bushels is much larger than in any previous year. The carry-over of corn at the close of the 1949-50 season is expected to exceed 1 billion bushels for the first time in history.

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

| Item | Unit | 1947 Aug. | 1947 Sept. | 1948 Aug. | 1948 Sept. | 1949 July | 1949 Aug. | 1949 Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago | Bushel | 234.6 | 251.3 | 195.1 | 180.8 | 140.2 | 130.7 | 131.2 |
| Price received by farmers, U. S. | do. | 219.0 | 240.0 | 191.0 | 178.0 | 125.0 | 118.0 | 116.0 |
| Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago | do. | 101.4 | 116.1 | 71.6 | 74.6 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 67.8 |
| No. 3 White, Minneapolis | do. | 103.9 | 111.8 | 69.7 | 70.2 | 61.7 | 62.3 | 65.7 |
| Price received by farmers, U. S. | do. | 94.8 | 108.0 | 68.8 | 68.7 | 58.3 | 58.2 | 61.3 |
| Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis | do. | 214.3 | 211.7 | 136.6 | 127.0 | 123.6 | 129.9 | 145.5 |
| Price received by farmers, U. S. | do. | 161.0 | 178.0 | 114.0 | 108.0 | 95.7 | 96.8 | 105.0 |
| Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 286.0 | 329.0 | 207.0 | 216.0 | 195.0 | 187.0 | 180.0 |
| Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City | Bushel | 231.8 | 264.6 | 215.0 | 220.4 | 200.4 | 206.0 | 215.2 |
| | | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, Kansas City | Ton | 28.00 | 31.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 23.00 | 23.15 | 25.60 |
| Price received by farmers, U. S. 1/ | do. | 19.70 | 20.60 | 22.40 | 22.70 | 20.40 | 20.80 | 21.00 |
| Byproduct Feeds (bagged) | | | | | | | | |
| Standard bran, Minneapolis | do. | 58.60 | 61.50 | 42.50 | 41.75 | 43.90 | 39.50 | 40.75 |
| Buffalo | do. | 64.40 | 68.30 | 47.80 | 47.25 | 50.40 | 46.40 | 47.60 |
| Price paid by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 3.64 | 3.73 | 3.06 | 2.95 | 3.08 | 2.93 | 2.84 |
| Standard middlings, Minneapolis | Ton | 64.50 | 71.70 | 43.80 | 49.50 | 46.60 | 42.50 | 45.40 |
| Buffalo | do. | 69.40 | 78.10 | 50.20 | 55.60 | 52.90 | 49.40 | 52.60 |
| Price paid by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 3.98 | 4.12 | 3.36 | 3.28 | 3.30 | 3.17 | 3.06 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis | Ton | 83.25 | 89.90 | 67.10 | 62.80 | 68.25 | 69.90 | 57.75 |
| Linseed meal, 32 pct. protein, Minneapolis | do. | 77.90 | 87.70 | 66.80 | 64.50 | 60.90 | 62.90 | 62.40 |
| 30 pct. protein, San Francisco | do. | 72.00 | 76.60 | 65.90 | 62.60 | 54.90 | 54.60 | 53.90 |
| Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago | do. | 91.90 | 102.70 | 84.40 | 81.50 | 85.55 | 100.30 | 83.15 |
| Price paid by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 5.08 | 5.26 | 5.08 | 5.14 | 4.57 | 5.15 | 5.14 |
| Peanut meal, 41 pct. protein, S.E. milling points. | Ton | 80.00 | 89.15 | 67.70 | 66.30 | 69.30 | 81.10 | 70.00 |
| White hominy feed, Chicago | do. | 79.25 | 85.10 | 64.70 | 62.30 | 48.20 | 45.00 | 45.80 |
| Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago | do. | 69.25 | 76.70 | 57.05 | 55.25 | 53.00 | 54.00 | 51.75 |
| Tankage digester, 60 pct. protein, Chicago | do. | 113.50 | 130.10 | 100.95 | 102.40 | 137.65 | 147.80 | 130.10 |
| Meat scraps, Chicago | do. | 113.50 | 127.50 | 94.75 | 97.40 | 141.50 | 147.90 | 114.75 |
| Fish meal, San Francisco | do. | 150.75 | 166.75 | 136.00 | 136.50 | 218.60 | 214.80 | 170.00 |
| Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City | do. | 38.20 | 46.00 | 36.60 | 37.10 | 33.00 | 34.15 | 38.75 |
| Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein, price paid by farmers, U. S. | 100 pounds | 4.03 | 4.23 | 4.00 | 3.86 | 3.46 | 3.47 | 3.43 |
| Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S. | do. | 5.04 | 5.25 | 4.94 | 4.78 | 4.51 | 4.58 | 4.53 |
| Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S. | do. | 4.88 | 5.16 | 4.72 | 4.57 | 3.91 | 3.88 | 3.80 |

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

| Item | Unit | 1947 Aug. | 1947 Sept. | 1948 Aug. | 1948 Sept. | 1949 July | 1949 Aug. | 1949 Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S. | 1910-14=100 | 313 | 346 | 263 | 248 | 181 | 174 | 174 |
| Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets | 1935-39=100 | 280 | 308 | 236 | 232 | 259 | 273 | 236 |
| Four oilseed meals | do. | 280 | 306 | 235 | 229 | 236 | 253 | 219 |
| Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal | do. | 277 | 312 | 245 | 248 | 367 | 376 | 308 |
| Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains | do. | 286 | 314 | 234 | 228 | 218 | 224 | 217 |
| Feed, prices paid by farmers, U. S. | 1910-14=100 | 267 | 285 | 249 | 238 | 208 | 207 | 202 |

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 2/

| Item | (Sept. average) | Unit | 1947 Aug. | 1947 Sept. | 1948 Aug. | 1948 Sept. | 1949 July | 1949 Aug. | 1949 Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hog-corn, Chicago 3/ | 1928-47 = 11.9 | Bushel | 10.1 | 10.6 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 13.0 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| Hog-corn, U. S. farm price | 1928-47 = 11.9 | do. | 10.8 | 11.1 | 14.1 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 17.2 |
| Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 3/ | 1928-47 = 14.8 | do. | 12.3 | 11.8 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 20.1 | 21.4 |
| Butterfat-feed, U. S. | 1928-47 = 24.5 | do. | 20.5 | 21.8 | 25.6 | 25.4 | 22.2 | 23.0 | 23.5 |
| Milk-feed, U. S. | 1928-47 = 1.30 | do. | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.34 | 1.43 | 1.20 | 1.26 | 1.32 |
| Egg-feed, U. S. | 1938-47 = 13.7 | do. | 10.9 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 15.2 |

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Price of baled hay. Publication of prices received by farmers for hay sold loose has been discontinued.

2/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of butterfat or milk, or one dozen eggs.

3/ Based on prices of No. 3 Yellow corn, all purchases of hogs, and beef steers sold out of first hands for slaughter.

# THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 14, 1949

## SUMMARY

For the second successive year total supplies of feed grains and other concentrates are more than ample for domestic requirements and prospective exports. Total feed concentrate supplies for the 1949-50 feeding season, including feed grains, byproduct feeds, and an allowance for wheat and rye feeding, were estimated in early October at 181 million tons, 7 percent larger than the big supply of last year. Such supplies would be the largest on record, either in total or in relation to the expected number of livestock units.

Feed grain supplies are at a new record high, 35 percent above the 1937-41 average, and 8 percent larger than last year. The corn supply for 1949-50 exceeds last year's record supply by about 500 million bushels or 13 percent. Supplies of other feed grains are generally above average, although supplies of oats and barley are a little smaller than in 1948-49. Even with some further increase in the quantity of feed consumed in 1949 because of an increasing livestock population, the carry-over of feed grains into 1950-51 may be around one-fourth larger than the record carry-over of about 30 million tons into 1949-50. A corn carry-over of over a billion bushels is in prospect for next October 1, a considerable part of which probably will be under loan or in Government ownership.

Government price support programs for feed grains have been much more of an influence in the feed situation during 1948-49 than for any year since before the war. A record volume of 18.3 million tons of 1948 feed grains were placed under loan or purchase agreement, about 14 percent of the total production. With the large production of feed grains this year, a large quantity of 1949 grains will be placed under loan--it may total about as large as in 1948-49.

Because of the big carry-over of feed grains in prospect at the close of the 1949-50 season, average or above average feed supplies appear likely in 1950-51. Even if the growing season next year should be as unfavorable as any experienced in the past 10 years, feed grain supplies would still be close to the average of recent years. The large stocks of feed grains held under the Government program, together with price supports, will have a stabilizing influence on feed prices, at least through 1950. Corn acreage allotments are in prospect for 1950 for the first time since before the war, which could result in a sizeable reduction in corn acreage in the commercial area.

Another large supply of byproduct feeds is in prospect for 1949-50, although it is expected to be a little smaller than the big supply in 1948-49. The high-protein feed supply is expected to be slightly larger in total, but about 4 percent less per animal unit. With large supplies of most other feeds, wheat and rye feeding probably will continue to be comparatively small.

Feed prices in general are expected to average a little lower during the coming year than in 1948-49, chiefly as a result of the big supply and lower loan rates on feed grains. The recently announced national average loan rate on 1949 corn is $1.40 per bushel, 4 cents lower than last year. The loans on other feed grains announced earlier this year also are lower than in 1948--barley 6 cents per bushel, grain sorghums 22 cents per 100 pounds, and oats 1 cent per bushel. Prices of feed grains are expected to continue below the loan rate during much of the 1949-50 season. Prices of the lower protein byproduct feeds are expected to continue comparatively low in 1949-50, since they are influenced to a considerable extent by prices of feed grains. Prices of high-protein feeds probably will continue high in relation to prices of other feeds during much of the 1949-50 feeding season.

The total hay supply for 1949-50 is again large in relation to the reduced number of hay-consuming livestock on farms, although a little smaller than in any of the past few years. The hay supply situation varies widely by regions. Supplies are ample in most areas of the country, but in the North Atlantic States and in other scattered areas, largely in the northern tier of States, unfavorable weather this summer has resulted in a shortage of hay and other forage crops.

## OUTLOOK FOR 1949-50

### Supplies of Feed Concentrates More Than Ample for 1949-50 Feeding Season

A near-record production of corn and large crops of oats and sorghum grains this year, accompanied by record carry-over stocks of old grain, will provide farmers with more than ample supplies of feed grains for the coming year. The total supply of all feed concentrates, including feed grains, byproduct feeds, and an allowance for wheat and rye feeding, is estimated at about 181 million tons, the largest on record, 7 percent larger than the big supply in 1948-49, and one-third larger than the 1937-41 average. The supply also exceeds that of any other year in relation to the prospective number of livestock to be fed. A continuation of fairly liberal feeding of the increasing livestock population is in prospect, although livestock-feed price ratios may not be quite so favorable as during the 1948-49 season.

Supplies of feed grains for 1949-50 set a new record--35 percent above the 1937-41 average and 8 percent larger than last year. Even after allowing for some increase in total consumption of feed grains during the coming year, supplies are much more than adequate to meet domestic requirements and probable exports. The total carry-over of corn, oats, and barley, estimated at 29.5 million tons at the beginning of the 1949-50 season, may be around one-fourth larger at the end of the season. All of the prospective increase is in corn, which more than offsets the expected reductions in oats and barley.

The large feed grain production this year probably will again result in substantial quantities of 1949 feed grains going into Government loan and purchase agreement programs. In the 1948-49 season the Government loan program became an important factor in the feed-grain situation for the first time since before the war. About 18.3 million tons of 1948 feed grains--corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains--were placed under loan or purchase agreement, or about 14 percent of the total 1948 production.

Table 2.- Feed balance, livestock numbers, and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, average 1937-41, annual 1942-49

| Item | Avg. 1937-1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 1/ | 1949 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons | Mil. tons |
| Supply | | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks beginning of crop year 3/ | 16.9 | 18.5 | 17.8 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 10.9 | 13.8 | 7.7 | 29.5 |
| Production | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 72.1 | 85.9 | 83.0 | 86.5 | 80.7 | 91.0 | 66.8 | 102.2 | 97.4 |
| Oats | 18.1 | 21.5 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 24.6 | 24.0 | 19.2 | 23.9 | 21.1 |
| Barley | 6.9 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 5.6 |
| Sorghum grain | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Total feed grains produced | 99.3 | 120.8 | 112.1 | 116.7 | 114.4 | 124.3 | 95.4 | 137.4 | 127.7 |
| Other grains fed 4/ | 4.8 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Byproduct feeds for feed | 15.4 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 19.4 | 19.2 |
| Total supply of concentrates | 136.4 | 172.8 | 164.5 | 158.0 | 155.3 | 159.4 | 133.9 | 169.2 | 180.7 |
| Utilization | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic feed grains fed | 85.1 | 108.8 | 104.1 | 99.2 | 107.4 | 100.2 | 87.2 | 99.0 | 102.0 |
| Domestic wheat and rye fed | 4.6 | 12.0 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Other grain fed | 0.2 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Oilseed cake and meal fed | 3.9 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| Animal protein feeds fed | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Other byproduct feeds fed | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 9.5 |
| Total concentrates fed | 105.3 | 142.3 | 138.7 | 128.9 | 133.4 | 124.4 | 111.9 | 123.1 | 125.5 |
| Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export | 12.1 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 15.2 | 13.3 | 19.3 | 13.6 | 17.2 | 17.0 |
| Total utilization | 117.4 | 155.6 | 151.6 | 144.1 | 146.7 | 143.7 | 125.5 | 140.3 | 142.5 |
| Total utilization adjusted to crop-year basis | 116.5 | 155.0 | 152.9 | 143.1 | 144.4 | 145.6 | 126.2 | 139.7 | 142.7 |
| Stocks at end of crop year 3/ | 19.9 | 17.8 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 10.9 | 13.8 | 7.7 | 29.5 | 38.0 |
| Number of grain-consuming animal units fed annually, Oct.-Sept. (million) 5/ | 153.1 | 192.4 | 193.1 | 173.7 | 167.7 | 161.4 | 155.5 | 161.0 | 167.0 |
| Supply of all concentrates per animal unit (ton) | .89 | .90 | .85 | .91 | .93 | .99 | .86 | 1.05 | 1.08 |
| Concentrates fed per animal unit (ton) | .69 | .74 | .72 | .74 | .80 | .77 | .72 | .76 | .75 |
| Livestock production, Oct.-Sept., in terms of production units (millions) 6/ | 153.0 | 193.5 | 191.3 | 176.4 | 174.8 | 169.6 | 165.0 | 169.0 | 174.0 |
| Concentrates fed per livestock production unit (ton) | .69 | .74 | .73 | .73 | .76 | .73 | .68 | .73 | .72 |

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1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

2/ Based on indications in October 1949. Tentative estimates of utilization and carry-over.

3/ Stocks in all positions of corn on October 1 and oats and barley on July 1.

4/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye fed.

5/ Weighted as follows: Number on January 1 of milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over, 1.00; heifers and heifer calves, 0.4; beef cows 2 years old and over, 0.153; cattle on feed, 2.08; all other cattle, 0.153; stock sheep, 0.023; sheep and lambs on feed, 0.12; horses and mules 2 years old and over, 1.29; colts, 0.16; hens and pullets, 0.054; number of hogs during the year, 0.693; chickens raised, 0.018; commercial broilers produced, 0.0114; and turkeys produced, 0.076.

6/ Published in "Units of Livestock Production," April 1948, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A production unit is based on the average annual milk production of one cow. One unit is equal to 4,400 pounds of milk, 288 pounds hogs, live weight, 256 pounds of chickens raised, live weight, 311 pounds broilers raised, live weight, 246 pounds turkeys raised, live weight, 183 dozen eggs. In addition it is equal to the following head of livestock on farms January 1: 0.45 cattle on feed, 2.60 heifers and heifer calves kept for milk on farms, 6.10 cattle other than cattle on feed, milk cows and heifers, and heifer calves kept for milk, 8.0 sheep and lambs on feed, 37.5 stock sheep, 0.75 horses and mules 2 years old and over, 6.5 colts.

The demand for feed grains for livestock feeding and for industrial and food uses in this country has receded during the past 2 or 3 years from the high postwar level. In 1948-49 less feed grains were consumed domestically than 2 years earlier, even though prices were considerably lower. In 1949-50 the overall demand for feed is expected to continue near the 1948-49 level. Although some further increase in livestock production is in prospect, which will increase the feed requirements of livestock, the strengthening effect of this probably will be at least partly offset by lower prices for most classes of livestock and livestock products. The domestic use of feed grains for food and industrial purposes is expected to total about the same as in 1948-49.

Exports of feed grains may be a little smaller in 1949-50, as a result of a prospective lower demand from importing countries. While the recent devaluation of currency by a number of countries will have a retarding influence on exports to some of these countries, its over-all effect is not expected to be important. A large part of the feed-grain exports will be shipped out under the E.C.A. and military relief feeding programs, thereby minimizing the influence of devaluation.

## Prospects for Feed Grain Acreage and Supplies for 1950-51

Present indications point to a smaller corn acreage in 1950, and a smaller total production of feed grains than in 1948 or 1949. But the very large carry-over of feed grains in prospect into 1950-51 makes it likely that feed supplies for the next feeding season will be average or larger. Only in the event that the smaller corn acreage is accompanied by a very unfavorable growing season next year, would the total supply of feed grains be below the average supplies of recent years.

The total acreage planted to corn in 1950 will depend to a considerable extent on acreage allotments for the 1950 crop. Acreage allotments probably will be announced sometime in the next few months, not later than February 1, 1950. All the reduction in corn acreage that would be effected through acreage allotments would be in the commercial area. The commercial corn area has expanded considerably since 1941--probably by as many as 200 counties. Corn production in many of the counties bordering on the old commercial area has increased since before the war, placing in the commercial area a number of counties which did not formerly meet the production requirements for classification as commercial counties. A number of counties in other sections of the country also will be included. A sizeable reduction of corn acreage in the commercial corn-producing area would be required under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in view of the big carry-over of corn-probably exceeding a billion bushels -- in prospect for October 1, 1950. Because of the smaller corn acreage in prospect and assuming a more nearly normal growing season in 1950 than the very favorable seasons of the past 2 years, corn production probably will be somewhat smaller in 1950. But with the big carry-over in prospect, a drop in production in 1950-by as much as a billion bushels--would still give a prospective supply of around 3.5 billion bushels. A corn crop of around 3 billion bushels in 1950 would mean another big corn supply of 4 billion bushels or over for the 1950-51 season.

Acreages of other feed grains probably will be at least maintained next year, and they may be increased if land taken from wheat and corn is in part diverted to other feed grains. With average weather, supplies of other feed grains next year would be expected to be at least as large as the average for the past 10 years. While total feed grain supplies for 1950-51 are expected to be average or above, carry-over of old grain will make up a larger part of the supply than in 1948 or 1949. A considerable part of the big carry-over is expected to be under loan or in Government ownership, which could mean a considerably smaller supply of privately owned feed grains than in either of the two preceding years.

## CORN -- Record Large Supply for 1949-50; Increased Utilization in Prospect

The 1949-50 corn supply, estimated at 4,277 million bushels, exceeds the record supply of last year by 500 million bushels, and is around a billion bushels larger than the supplies for most other recent years. Included in this supply is the bumper crop, estimated in early October at 3,477 million bushels and a record carry-over of around [1] 800 million bushels. Corn supplies are especially large in the Corn Belt, where another big crop is being harvested, and large stocks of old corn remain on hand from last year's record production. A large part of the 556 million bushels of 1948 corn placed under loan or purchase agreement remained under loan or in Government ownership at the close of the 1948-49 marketing year. The supply of corn, excluding that held under Government programs, is estimated to be around 3.8 billion bushels, about the same as the total supply of corn in 1948-49.

The total disappearance of corn in 1949-50, including all domestic uses and exports, is expected to be about 5 percent larger than in 1948-49, principally as a result of increasing production of hogs. Wastage may be larger than average this year because of the recent wind damage in the Western Corn Belt and inadequate storage for the record large supply. With smaller supplies of other feed grains than in 1948-49, and with reduced production of wheat millfeeds in prospect, practically all of the increase in feed requirements of livestock will be taken from the corn supply.

Utilization of corn for other domestic uses is expected to be somewhere near the 1948-49 level. The demand for corn for food uses is expected to continue below the peak level of 3 years ago. The distilling industry probably will continue operating at about the 1948-49 level, because distillers have replenished their reserve stocks of distillery products and are now operating largely on a replacement basis. Exports of corn in 1949-50 are expected to be a little smaller than the export of about 110 million bushels in 1948-49. The over-all effect of the recent devaluation of currency by a number of Nations on total exports of corn by the United States is not expected to be large, although it may result in some countries taking a little less corn.

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[1] See footnote 4, table 3.

Table 3.- Corn: Supply and distribution, year beginning October, average 1937-41, and annual 1944-49

| Item | Average 1937-41 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 1/ | 1949 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. |
| Supply | | | | | | | |
| Production | 2,576.4 | 3,088.1 | 2,880.9 | 3,249.9 | 2,384.0 | 3,650.5 | 3,477 |
| Carry-over 3/ | 468.6 | 231.0 | 315.3 | 172.9 | 285.6 | 125.4 | 4/ 800 |
| Imports 5/ | 1.0 | 6.1 | .6 | .6 | 1.1 | .7 | --- |
| Total supply | 3,046.0 | 3,325.2 | 3,196.8 | 3,423.4 | 2,670.7 | 3,776.6 | 4,277 |
| Distribution | | | | | | | |
| Wet-process products 6/ | 91.6 | 124.6 | 111.7 | 143.5 | 110.2 | 117 | 115 |
| Dry-process products: | | | | | | | |
| Breakfast foods 7/ | 8.1 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10 | 10 |
| Farm household use | 26.3 | 20.8 | 18.6 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17 | 17 |
| Corn meal, grits, etc. 8/ | 53.6 | 70.0 | 61.0 | 72.0 | 63.0 | 68 | 67 |
| Alcohol and distilled spirits 9/ | 27.3 | 37.0 | 27.5 | 55.3 | 30.4 | 30 | 30 |
| Seed 10/ | 13.9 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12 | 12 |
| Exports 4/ | 50.3 | 16.6 | 19.9 | 126.7 | 6.8 | 110 | 100 |
| Total food, industry, seed, and exports | 271.1 | 293.5 | 262.2 | 437.3 | 250.0 | 364 | 351 |
| Feed and other uses 11/ | 2,221.4 | 2,716.4 | 2,761.7 | 2,700.5 | 2,295.3 | 2,613 | 2,776 |
| Total utilization | 2,492.5 | 3,009.9 | 3,023.9 | 3,137.8 | 2,545.3 | 2,977 | 3,127 |
| Carry-over at end of year, all positions 3/ | 553.5 | 315.3 | 172.9 | 285.6 | 125.4 | 800 | 1,150 |

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

2/ Based on indications in **October.** Tentative estimates of carry-over and utilization.

3/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks, 1937-41 average. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1944 to date.

4/ Includes a rough allowance for corn in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, and owned by the Government at country points, data for which were not available at the time of the release of this report.

5/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census. Imports include grain equivalent of corn meal and flour; exports are grain only.

6/ Starch, sirup, sugar, etc. Compiled from data of Price, Waterhouse, and Company, New York.

7/ Estimated quantities used in making prepared breakfast foods.

8/ Revised series. Estimated quantities used in producing corn meal, flour, hominy, and grits for human food and for brewers' use. Does not include livestock feeds produced in the dry-milling industry.

9/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Does not include corn products used in the production of fermented malt liquors. 10/ Estimated on basis of acreage planted to the following corn crop. 11/ Residual, mostly feed.

Even after allowing for a moderate increase in domestic utilization of corn during the coming year, present indications point to a carry-over of corn on October 1, 1950, in excess of a billion bushels for the first time in history, probably nearly 50 percent larger than the carry-over this October 1. A large part of this carry-over probably will be under loan or in Government ownership, since sizeable quantities of 1949 corn are expected to be placed under loan or purchase agreement and much of the 1948 corn now held under Government programs will be carried through the 1949-50 season.

Because of the large 1949 production of corn, particularly in the commercial area, total sales of corn by farmers, (which include unredeemed loans and deliveries to the Government) are expected to be large again in 1949-50, probably about as large as the record sales of over a billion bushels in 1948-49. Since farm sales of corn include the corn placed under loan and unredeemed and the corn delivered to the Government under the purchase agreement program, the heavy sales by farmers in 1948-49 were not accompanied by an especially heavy movement of corn into commercial channels. Although receipts of corn at primary markets in 1948-49, which totaled about 345 million bushels, were larger than the light receipts in 1947-48, they were much smaller than the large receipts, totaling 447 million bushels, in 1946-47. Sales to commercial users, however, were sufficient to meet commercial requirements at prices below the Government loan rate. A similar situation is expected for 1949-50, with a considerable part of the prospective large farm sales going into the Government loan and purchase agreement program.

## Corn Prices Expected to Average a Little Lower in 1949-50; Large Volume of 1949 Corn to be Placed Under Loan

Corn prices in 1949-50 probably will average a little lower than in 1948-49. Prices will be influenced by another record corn supply, lower loan rates than in 1948, increasing livestock numbers, and a lower level of livestock prices. The loan program will again be a major factor influencing corn prices. The national average loan rate announced for 1949 corn is $1.40 per bushel, 4 cents below the loan rate on 1948 corn. The rate was again based on 90 percent of the parity price of corn at the beginning of the season, as has been the case in the past 5 years. Loans are available from time of harvest through May 1950, and range by counties from $1.29 to $1.66 per bushel.

Corn prices are expected to remain well below the loan rate during the 1949-50 loan period. In mid-September the average price was $1.16 per bushel, 24 cents below the national average rate on 1949 corn. Some seasonal decline in corn prices is to be expected as the big 1949 crop is harvested, increasing the difference between average prices and the loan rates this winter.

Another large volume of corn will go under Government loan and purchase agreement in 1949-50, maybe about as large as in 1948-49. In 1948-49, the average price of corn was lower in relation to the loan rate than in any past year. A record quantity of corn, totaling 352 million bushels, was placed under loan, and an additional 204 million bushels were placed under Government purchase agreement.

Table 4.- Corn: Loan rates, average prices, and quantity placed under the price support programs, United States, 1933-49

| Year beginning October | Corn loan rates |  | Average price, North Central Region 3/ | Difference 4/ | Quantity placed under price support | Under loan or owned by CCC at close of year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | National average rate 1/ | Average loan rate per bushel sealed 2/ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. |
| 1933 | 45 | 45 | 38.7 | - 6.3 | 268 | 5/ 82 |
| 1934 | 55 | 55 | 83.0 | 28.0 | 20 | * |
| 1935 | 45 | 45 | 49.6 | 4.6 | 31 | * |
| 1936 | 55 | 55 | 107.0 | 52.0 | * | * |
| 1937 | 50 | 49 | 46.9 | - 2.1 | 6/ 47 | 45 |
| 1938 | 57 | 57 | 40.4 | -16.6 | 230 | 258 |
| 1939 | 57 | 57 | 49.2 | - 7.8 | 302 | 471 |
| 1940 | 61 | 61 | 60.3 | - .7 | 103 | 403 |
| 1941 | 75 | 73 | 74.8 | 1.8 | 111 | 197 |
| 1942 | 83 | 77 | 92.8 | 15.8 | 56 | 15 |
| 1943 | 90 | 84 | 105.3 | 21.3 | 8 | 5/ 6 |
| 1944 | 98 | 89 | 98.6 | 9.6 | 21 | 5/ 9 |
| 1945 | 101 | 92 | 106.9 | 14.9 | 3 | * |
| 1946 | 115 | 108 | 148.1 | 40.1 | 26 | 5/ 9 |
| 1947 | 137 | 131 | 219.7 | 88.7 | 1 | * |
| 1948 | 144 | 138 | 116.8 | -21.2 | 7/556 |  |
| 1949 | 140 |  |  |  |  |  |

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1/ Average loan rates in the United States. The loan rate varied by counties for the years 1941 through 1949; prior to 1941 there was a flat loan rate to all eligible producers.

2/ Average loan value of corn sealed during each marketing year.

3/ Average price of corn in the North Central region during the months loans were available.

4/ Average price in North Central States above or below the average loan value.

5/ Loans were in the process of being repaid. Corn under seal on September 30 was redeemed by farmers early in the next marketing year.

6/ Does not include 14 million bushels of 1937 corn sealed for the first time in 1938 under a short term loan program.

7/ Total quantity of 1948 corn placed under Government loan or purchase agreement through June 30, 1949.

*Less than 500,000 bushels.

In past years, the quantity of corn placed under loan has been determined largely by the difference between the price of corn at local farm markets and the loan rate offered by the Government. The bulk of the corn placed under loan has been in the Corn Belt, where loans are below the announced national average rate. A comparison of the average loan rate for corn placed under loan and the average price in the North Central region is given in table 4. In prewar years and again in 1948-49, when the price of corn was substantially below the average loan rate, large quantities of corn were placed under loan. On the other hand, during the years 1942 through 1947, prices were high in relation to the loan level, and comparatively small quantities of corn were placed under loan.

## OATS--Supply One-Third Above Average, Prices Below the 1949 Loan Rate

The total supply of oats for the 1949-50 season was estimated early in October at 1,621 million bushels, one-fourth larger than the 1937-41 average, but 4 percent smaller than the big 1948-49 supply. The 1949 crop, although larger than in most prewar years, was 11 percent smaller than in 1948. On the other hand, the carry-over on July 1 was larger than in any previous year, and exceeded the carry-over on July 1, 1948, by more than 100 million bushels. Imports of oats, which during 1948-49 were the largest since the war years, are expected to be smaller in 1949-50, as a result of a smaller crop in Canada.

Total disappearance of oats in the 1949-50 season may be a little smaller than in 1948-49, in view of the smaller supplies available and the very large supply of corn. Small reductions are expected in the quantity fed to livestock in this country and in the quantity exported. In 1950 the acreage seeded to oats may be increased, if oats replace some of the acreage taken out of wheat and corn. This would mean a little larger quantity required for seed. The carry-over of oats at the close of the current marketing year is expected to be above average, although somewhat smaller than the record carry-over of 295 million bushels last July 1.

Table 5.- Oats: Supply and distribution, year beginning July, average 1937-41, annual 1944-49

| Item | Average 1937-41 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 1/ | 1949 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. bu. | Mil.bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil.bu. |
| Supply | | | | | | | |
| Production .......... | 1,130.6 | 1,149.3 | 1,535.7 | 1,497.9 | 1,199.4 | 1,491.8 | 1,321.1 |
| Carry-over 3/ ....... | 173.5 | 208.1 | 234.4 | 291.7 | 276.3 | 183.7 | 294.8 |
| Imports 4/ .......... | 4.6 | 68.6 | 24.1 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 19.3 | 5.0 |
| Total supply | 1,308.7 | 1,426.0 | 1,794.2 | 1,790.6 | 1,477.4 | 1,694.8 | 1,620.9 |
| Distribution | | | | | | | |
| Breakfast foods 5/ .. | 30.4 | 46.0 | 48.0 | 44.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42 |
| Seed 6/ ............. | 95.1 | 109.2 | 110.8 | 100.7 | 106.0 | 106.1 | 110 |
| Exports 4/ .......... | 3.3 | .3 | 18.3 | 20.3 | 11.3 | 17.1 | 15 |
| Total food, seed, and exports ..... | 128.8 | 155.5 | 177.1 | 165.0 | 159.3 | 165.2 | 167 |
| Feed and other uses 7/ | 985.7 | 1,036.1 | 1,325.4 | 1,349.3 | 1,134.4 | 1,234.8 | 1,214 |
| Total utilization | 1,114.5 | 1,191.6 | 1,502.5 | 1,514.3 | 1,293.7 | 1,400.0 | 1,381 |
| Carry-over at end of year 3/ ............ | 194.2 | 234.4 | 291.7 | 276.3 | 183.7 | 294.8 | 240 |

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Based on conditions in October. Tentative estimates of utilization and carry-over at the end of the year.
3/ Farm and terminal market stocks, 1937-41 average. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1944 to date.
4/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census. Imports include grain equivalent of oatmeal; exports are grain only.
5/ Estimated quantities used in production of oatmeal and other cereal preparations.
6/ Based on acreage seeded to the following oats crop.
7/ Residual, mostly feed.

With the smaller 1949 production of oats, sales by farmers are expected to be smaller than the 376 million bushels sold in 1948-49. The quantity of oats available for commercial uses, including that purchased by other farmers for livestock feed, also will be reduced, especially if a larger quantity of oats is placed under loan or delivered to the Government. Through August this year over 5 million bushels of oats were placed under loan, much more than in the early part of the 1948 loan period.

Oats prices are expected to average a little lower during the 1949-50 season than a year earlier, although they probably will make at least the usual seasonal increase from the summer low to next spring. In the first quarter of the current marketing year the average mid-month prices received by farmers ranged from 8 to 11 cents per bushel below the national average loan rate of 69 cents per bushel, a greater difference than at any time during the 1948-49 season. The large quantity of oats going under Government loan and smaller sales in prospect will be price-strengthening factors later in the marketing year.

## BARLEY--Production Smallest in 12 Years: Prices Advancing

The 1949 barley crop estimated in October at 234 million bushels is the smallest since 1937. The small crop is primarily due to a reduction in acreage seeded to barley, which was the smallest in at least 20 years. The carry-over of barley on July 1 was the largest in recent years and nearly double the carry-over in 1948. Including the big carry-over and an allowance for imported barley, the total supply for the 1949-50 season is estimated at about 340 million bushels, 11 percent less than last year.

The smaller supply of barley for the 1949-50 season probably will result in reduced feeding of barley in this country and a smaller carry-over at the close of the season. The quantity of barley used in producing malt and malt products, on the other hand, probably will continue close to the 1948-49 level, since the demand for barley malt is expected to continue near the high post-war level of recent years. Exports of barley, which were the largest in 20 years during 1948-49, are expected to be smaller in 1949-50.

Barley prices have been advancing more than seasonally since the low point reached last June. The average price received by farmers advanced from 93 cents per bushel in June to $1.05 in September, only 4 cents below the national average loan rate. Barley prices probably will show independent strength as compared with other feed grains during the remainder of the barley marketing year. With a fairly strong demand for barley for malting and with considerable quantities under loan or in Government ownership, a tighter market situation for barley is in prospect during the remainder of the marketing year. Barley prices probably will continue near or above the loan rate this fall and winter. A fairly large quantity of barley is being placed under Government loan and purchase agreement again this year, although it may not total quite so large as in 1948, when 31 million bushels were placed under loan and about 18 million bushels under purchase agreement. During July and August, when barley prices were well below the loan rate, 13.3 million bushels were placed under loan, much more than in those 2 months of 1948. Advances in barley prices since August are expected to reduce the quantity of barley going under loan in the latter part of the loan period.

Table 6.- Barley: Supply and distribution, year beginning July, average 1937-41, annual 1944-49

| Item | Average 1937-41 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 1/ | 1949 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. |
| Supply | | | | | | | |
| Production | 286.1 | 276.1 | 266.8 | 262.3 | 281.2 | 317.0 | 234.0 |
| Carry-over July 1 3/ | 43.4 | 75.9 | 95.1 | 58.6 | 55.6 | 51.9 | 100.4 |
| Imports 4/ | 3.3 | 38.0 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 12.1 | 5.0 |
| Total supply | 332.8 | 390.0 | 367.7 | 325.2 | 338.0 | 381.0 | 339.4 |
| Distribution | | | | | | | |
| Used in producing malt: | | | | | | | |
| For alcohol and alcoholic beverages 5/ | 60.5 | 94.1 | 81.8 | 87.7 | 92.9 | 90.2 | 90 |
| For other purposes 6/ | 3.6 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6 |
| Seed 7/ | 26.0 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 19.6 | 21.5 | 18.4 | 20 |
| Exports 4/ | 7.9 | 4.7 | 9.3 | 16.4 | 24.1 | 27.3 | 20 |
| Total food, industry, seed, and exports | 98.0 | 123.3 | 116.6 | 130.7 | 145.0 | 141.9 | 136 |
| Feed and other uses 8/ | 181.8 | 171.6 | 192.5 | 138.9 | 141.0 | 138.7 | 128 |
| Total utilization | 279.8 | 294.9 | 309.1 | 269.6 | 286.0 | 280.6 | 264 |
| Carry-over at end of year 3/ | 53.0 | 95.1 | 58.6 | 55.6 | 51.9 | 100.4 | 75 |

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1/ Preliminary.
2/ Based on conditions in early October; tentative estimates of utilization and carry-over at the end of the year.
3/ Farm and terminal market stocks, 1937-41 average. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1944 to date.
4/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Both imports and exports include grain equivalent of malt.
5/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Includes small quantities of barley grain; does not include exported malt.
6/ Estimated on basis of total production and quantities exported, imported, and used in alcohol and alcoholic beverages.
7/ Based on acreage seeded to the following barley crop.
8/ Residual, mostly feed.

## Sorghum Grain Supply a Little Larger than in 1948-49

The 1949 production of sorghum grains was estimated in early October at 130 million bushels, slightly smaller than a year ago, but 27 percent larger than the 1938-47 average. With a larger carry-over of sorghum grains on October 1 this year, the total supply for the 1949-50 feeding season is estimated to be a little larger than the 138 million bushel supply for 1948-49. This year's supply is expected to be fully adequate for domestic uses and for export during 1949-50. Currently, sorghum grain prices are below the national average loan rate and a large quantity probably will again be placed under loan or under Government purchase agreement. Of the 1948 crop, which totaled 132 million bushels, about 36 million bushels were placed under loan and 5 million bushels under Government purchase agreement. A large part of this was delivered to the Government.

Exports of sorghum grains probably will be a little smaller in 1949-50 than the record quantity of over 35 million bushels in 1948-49. The quantity of sorghum grains used in producing alcohol will continue much smaller than during the war years, probably no larger than the 2 or 3 million bushels used in the 1948-49 season. The quantity of sorghum grains used for food and for other industrial uses will be increased considerably by the operation of the new wet-process plant recently opened in Texas. This plant began operation in June and has a grinding capacity of around 6 million bushels annually.

The loan rate on 1949 sorghum grains was announced earlier this year at $2.09 per hundred pounds, or 22 cents lower than in 1948. The price received for sorghum grains is expected to average lower this fall and winter than a year earlier, reflecting the lower loan rate and larger feed grain supplies. In mid-September the average price received for grain sorghums was $1.80 per 100 pounds, 29 cents below the loan rate and 36 cents lower than a year earlier.

## Wheat Feeding to Continue Small

Wheat feeding in the 1949-50 feeding season is expected to continue near the low level of 1948-49, when about 130 million bushels were fed. The quantity of wheat fed has declined sharply since the war years. The volume fed in 1948-49 was the smallest since 1941-42, and was only about one-fourth as large as the record quantity fed in 1943-44. Much of the decrease since the war has been in wheat purchased for feed. Nearly all of the wheat fed in 1948-49 was fed on the farms where grown.

A principal factor influencing wheat feeding during the past year has been the relatively high price of wheat in relation to corn. During the 1948-49 feeding season, wheat prices ranged from 57 to 83 cents per bushel above the price of corn, reflecting the very large corn supply and the wide difference between Government loan rates on wheat and on corn. Wheat prices are expected to continue much higher than corn prices during the 1949-50 season.

## Byproduct Feed Supply Expected to be a Little Smaller in 1949-50

Although supplies of byproduct feeds available for livestock feeding are expected to continue fairly large during 1949-50, they may be a little smaller than the big supply for 1948-49. Much of this prospective decrease is accounted for by the expected smaller production of wheat millfeeds.

The total tonnage of high-protein feeds for the 1949-50 season is expected to be a little larger than in 1948-49, but about 4 percent smaller in relation to the increasing number of livestock on farms. The total supply of high-protein feeds, in terms of oilmeal equivalent, is estimated at about 10.9 million tons, slightly larger than the record supply of 1948-49.

Table 7.- High-protein feeds: Quantity fed per animal unit, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1944-49

| Item | Unit | Average: 1937-41 | Year beginning October | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 1/ | 1949 2/ |
| Total protein feed (oilmeal equivalent) 3/ | 1,000 tons | 7,799 | 10,186 | 9,374 | 9,499 | 9,790 | 10,790 | 10,936 |
| Animal units fed annually (excluding work stock) 4/ | Million | 136.1 | 159.1 | 154.1 | 148.9 | 144.2 | 150.9 | 158 |
| Quantity per animal unit | Pound | 115 | 128 | 122 | 128 | 136 | 143 | 138 |

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative estimates based on indications in October.
3/ Weighted as follows: Soybean, linseed, cottonseed, and peanut cakes and meals, 1.00; tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal, 1.40; milk products, 1.00; gluten feed and meal, 0.70; brewers' and distillers' dried grains and copra meal, 0.50.
4/ Grain-consuming livestock fed annually minus horses and mules. For weights see footnote 5, table 2.

Another large quantity of oilseed cakes and meals will be available for livestock feeding during the coming year -- probably about as large as the record quantity of 7.1 million tons for the 1948-49 season. Production of soybean cake and meal may be only a little smaller than last year. The 1949 soybean crop was estimated in October at 211 million bushels, only 4 percent smaller than in 1948. Production of cottonseed is estimated to be a little larger than last year, which probably will result in a little more cottonseed cake and meal available for feeding in this country. Although the 1949 flaxseed crop was about one-fifth smaller than in 1948, the carry-over was much larger, and the quantity crushed in 1949-50 is expected to be about as large as a year earlier. In addition to the record quantity of oilseed cake and meal fed in this country during 1948-49, over 350,000 tons were exported. Exports probably will be a little smaller in 1949-50 than during the past year, in view of increasing domestic requirements and the prospective smaller supply per animal unit.

Supplies of tankage and meat scraps are expected to increase during the coming year as the number of livestock slaughtered increases. The relatively high prices of the animal protein feeds also may be a factor encouraging larger output. Imports of tankage and meat scraps have been increasing in recent years from the low wartime level, but imports are still smaller than in the immediate prewar years. The quantity of fish meal available for the 1949-50 feeding season, including production and imports, is expected to be a little larger than in 1948-49.

Table 8.- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, year beginning October, average 1937-41, annual 1944-49 1/

| Item | Average 1937-41 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 2/ | 1949 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons |
| PROTEIN FEEDS | | | | | | | |
| Oilseed cake and meal | | | | | | | |
| Soybean cake and meal ... | 1,258 | 3,627 | 3,655 | 3,745 | 3,383 | 4,050 | 3,900 |
| Cottonseed cake and meal. | 1,958 | 1,982 | 1,433 | 1,434 | 1,954 | 2,225 | 2,350 |
| Linseed cake and meal ... | 481 | 459 | 563 | 370 | 605 | 600 | 600 |
| Peanut cake and meal .... | 75 | 96 | 83 | 88 | 105 | 70 | 75 |
| Copra cake and meal ..... | 134 | 42 | 69 | 190 | 177 | 160 | 175 |
| Total ................ | 3,906 | 6,206 | 5,803 | 5,827 | 6,224 | 7,105 | 7,100 |
| Animal proteins | | | | | | | |
| Tankage and meat scraps.. | 728 | 792 | 745 | 741 | 824 | 850 | 900 |
| Fish meal ............... | 235 | 209 | 194 | 191 | 212 | 220 | 235 |
| Commercial dried milk products ............ | 139 | 105 | 100 | 115 | 90 | 95 | 115 |
| Non-commercial milk products ............ | 1,829 | 1,465 | 1,360 | 1,300 | 1,265 | 1,300 | 1,350 |
| Total ................ | 2,931 | 2,571 | 2,399 | 2,347 | 2,391 | 2,465 | 2,600 |
| Grain protein feeds | | | | | | | |
| Gluten feed and meal .... | 690 | 864 | 802 | 1,040 | 799 | 848 | 850 |
| Brewers' dried grains ... | 119 | 217 | 213 | 229 | 228 | 230 | 225 |
| Distillers' dried grains. | 203 | 634 | 326 | 410 | 353 | 325 | 325 |
| Total ................ | 1,012 | 1,715 | 1,341 | 1,679 | 1,380 | 1,403 | 1,400 |
| OTHER BYPRODUCT FEEDS | | | | | | | |
| Wheat millfeeds.......... | 4,648 | 5,638 | 4,896 | 6,144 | 5,540 | 4,950 | 4,600 |
| Rice millfeeds .......... | 124 | 150 | 155 | 166 | 177 | 180 | 190 |
| Dried molasses beet pulp. | 298 | 182 | 218 | 300 | 311 | 335 | 340 |
| Alfalfa meal ............ | 456 | 922 | 1,192 | 1,040 | 1,013 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Miscellaneous byproduct feeds 4/ ............ | 2,000 | 1,600 | 1,700 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Total ................ | 7,526 | 8,492 | 8,161 | 9,650 | 9,041 | 8,465 | 8,130 |
| Grand total all byproduct feeds .................. | 15,375 | 18,984 | 17,704 | 19,503 | 19,036 | 19,438 | 19,230 |

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1/ Derived as follows: Production plus imports; minus exports and utilization for food and industrial products; and adjusted for change in stocks of feed for which stock data are available.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ For 1949-50, tentative estimates based on indications in October.

4/ Tentative estimate of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses, and screenings.

The production of gluten feed and meal will depend to a considerable extent on the demand for products of the wet-processing industry. Present indications are that the 1949-50 output will be somewhere near the level of the past year.

Wheat millfeed production has been declining in recent years since the peak postwar production of 6.1 million tons in 1946-47. Much of the decrease in the production of wheat millfeeds in recent years has resulted from a decrease in the quantity of wheat milled into flour for export. Some further reduction in flour exports is expected for 1949-50, and a lower level of wheat millfeed production is in prospect. The quantity available for livestock feeding in 1949-50, including imports and domestic production, is expected to total about 4.6 million tons, or back near the prewar average.

Prices of high-protein feeds, particularly animal and marine proteins and soybean meal, probably will continue high in relation to feed grains and most other feeds. Prices of these feeds may average about as high in 1949-50 as during 1948-49, but they probably will not regain the high level of the past summer. Prices of these feeds have declined sharply from the high summer level, but in early October they were still comparatively high in relation to prices of most other feeds. Prices of other byproduct feeds will be influenced to a considerable extent by the big supply of feed grains, and prices of these are expected to continue comparatively low in the 1949-50 season.

## Hay Supplies Adequate in Most Regions: Prices Lower Than Last Year

Farmers in most regions of the country will again have ample supplies of hay for their livestock this season. Supplies, however, will be short in the North Atlantic States and in other areas in the northern tier of States, where unfavorable weather materially reduced the growth of hay and pasture crops this summer. For the entire country, the total hay supply is estimated at about 114 million tons, slightly smaller than last year and the smallest supply since 1941. In relation to the number of hay-consuming livestock to be fed, the supply is expected to be close to the near-record supplies of the past 2 or 3 years. Hay-consuming animal units are expected to be about the same in 1949-50 as in 1948-49, since the downward trend in numbers of horses and mules is expected to be offset by an increase in cattle numbers.

Hay prices during 1949-50 probably will average a little lower than in 1948-49. Contributing to the lower level of prices is the ample supply per animal unit in most regions and prospects for lower prices of dairy products, an important item in the demand for hay. Because of the marked differences in the production by regions, variations in hay prices between areas may be greater than usual this year. The average price received by farmers for baled hay in September was $21.00 per ton, or about $1.70 per ton lower than a year earlier.

Table 9.- Hay supply and disappearance, total and per animal unit, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1942-49

| Year beginning May | Production | Farm carryover May 1 | Supply (production plus carryover) | Disappearance | Supply per animal unit | Disappearance per animal unit | Roughage-consuming animal units fed annually 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | Tons | Tons | Thousands |
| Average 1937-41 | 90,552 | 12,394 | 102,946 | 89,023 | 1.45 | 1.26 | 70,797 |
| 1942 | 107,717 | 13,664 | 121,381 | 105,162 | 1.55 | 1.34 | 78,206 |
| 1943 | 103,128 | 16,219 | 119,347 | 105,514 | 1.50 | 1.33 | 79,579 |
| 1944 | 102,745 | 13,833 | 116,578 | 100,686 | 1.48 | 1.28 | 78,726 |
| 1945 | 108,539 | 15,892 | 124,431 | 103,824 | 1,65 | 1.38 | 75,342 |
| 1946 | 100,739 | 20,607 | 121,346 | 105,372 | 1.67 | 1.45 | 72,822 |
| 1947 | 102,765 | 15,974 | 118,739 | 103,611 | 1.71 | 1.49 | 69,424 |
| 1948 | 99,846 | 15,128 | 114,974 | 99,823 | 1.68 | 1.46 | 68,444 |
| 1949 2/ | 99,119 | 15,151 | 114,270 | | 1.67 | | 68,500 |

1/ Weighted as follows: Numbers on January 1 of milk cows 2 years old and over, 1.00; heifers and heifer calves, .42; beef cows 2 years old and over, .89; cattle on feed, .32; all other cattle, .42; stock sheep, .20; horses and mules 2 years old and over, .76; horse and mule colts, .41; hogs, .01; chickens, .0012; sheep and lambs on feed, .058; goats clipped, .20; turkeys produced during the year, .0024. 2/ October 1 indications.

## Prospects for Livestock Production and Livestock-Feed Price Ratios

During the 1949-50 feeding season livestock numbers are expected to continue the upward trend which began late in 1948. Increasing numbers of hogs will account for much of the total increase in livestock numbers and production during the coming year. Livestock-feed price ratios probably will not be quite so favorable to livestock producers as in 1948-49.

Present indications are that hog production in the 1949-50 season probably will be around 10 percent larger than in 1948-49. A larger number of hogs to be fed reflects the 15 percent larger spring crop this year, an indicated 9 to 13 percent increase in this year's fall pig crop, and prospects for a little larger spring pig crop in 1950. Slaughter weights of hogs, on the other hand, have been lower in recent months than a year earlier and probably will average a little lower during 1949-50, which would partly offset the increase in numbers. Increasing hog production is expected to be accompanied by lower hog prices in the 1949-50 season. The hog-corn price ratio probably will not be so favorable to hog producers as last year's high average of 16.5, although it is expected to continue above the long-time average of about 11.5.

The downward trend in numbers of milk cows appears to have been checked and the number of farms in 1949-50 is expected to be about the same as in 1948-49. Milk cows will continue to be fed liberally, although prices of dairy products are expected to average a little lower in relation to feed prices than during the past year. Feed prices are expected to continue low in relation to prices of grain-fed cattle during the 1949-50 feeding season. The number of cattle grain-fed for market is expected to be as large as or larger than the record of last season.

The number of layers on farms and total egg production in 1949-50 is expected to be larger than in 1948-49. A large number of layers on farms is indicated by the 3 percent increase in the number of potential layers on farms October 1 compared with a year earlier. The number of chickens raised in 1950 probably will be somewhat smaller than the large number raised this year. Average prices received by farmers for chickens and eggs are expected to be somewhat lower in 1949-50 than during 1948-49. The egg-feed and the chicken-feed price ratios probably will be a little less favorable for poultrymen during the coming year than during 1948-49.

Numbers of horses and mules on farms are expected to continue the downward trend of the past several years during the 1949-50 season. In recent years the number of work stock on farms has declined about 10 percent each year. The number on farms in 1949-50 will be only about one-half as large as the average for 1935-39.

Table 10.- Livestock numbers and production, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1944-49

| Item | Unit | Average 1937-41 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number on farms Jan. 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Milk cows | 1,000 | 24,822 | 27,704 | 27,770 | 26,695 | 26,098 | 25,039 | 24,450 |
| Other cattle | 1,000 | 42,666 | 57,630 | 57,803 | 55,739 | 55,109 | 53,087 | 54,045 |
| Hogs | 1,000 | 50,628 | 83,741 | 59,331 | 61,301 | 56,921 | 55,028 | 57,139 |
| Horses and mules | 1,000 | 14,884 | 12,613 | 11,950 | 11,063 | 12,021 | 9,139 | 8,274 |
| Chickens | Mil. | 419 | 582 | 516 | 530 | 474 | 462 | 449 |
| Production calendar year | | | | | | | | |
| Milk production on farms | Bil.lb. | 107.9 | 118.0 | 121.5 | 119.7 | 119.1 | 115.5 | 1/ 117 |
| Spring pig crop | 1,000 | 46,801 | 55,754 | 52,189 | 52,392 | 52,802 | 51,266 | 59,040 |
| Fall pig crop | 1,000 | 30,428 | 30,905 | 34,593 | 30,548 | 31,345 | 33,995 | 2/37,000 |
| Chickens raised | Mil. | 665 | 832 | 915 | 746 | 745 | 637 | 1/ 749 |
| Broilers produced | Mil. | 118 | 265 | 346 | 276 | 295 | 351 | 1/ 455 |
| Turkeys raised | Mil. | 30.6 | 35.6 | 44.2 | 40.7 | 35.0 | 31.8 | 1/ 41 |

1/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in early October.

2/ Indicated from breeding intentions reports, with 1938-47 average size litters.

## FEED SUPPLY OUTLOOK BY REGIONS

### North Atlantic States

Supplies of locally grown feed grains for the North Atlantic States, which ordinarily make up over one-half of the feed grains fed in the area, are estimated to be slightly larger than in 1948 and one-tenth larger than in the immediate prewar years. Another large supply of feed grains will be available from the surplus producing areas of the Midwest at prices which are currently a little lower than in 1948. Supplies of byproduct feeds, which are an important constituent of the commercially prepared feeds in this region, will again be large, although supplies of wheat millfeeds are expected to be a little smaller than last year. Requirements for grains and other feed concentrates probably will be a little larger than in 1948-49. The number of layers in the region may be about 5 percent greater than in 1948-49, and there will be slightly more milk cows on farms. The shortage of hay and other roughages in the region also will tend to increase the requirements for other feeds.

Hay supplies for the region are the smallest in recent years, 16 percent less than the supply for 1948-49, reflecting the unusually dry weather during the summer months. Hay supplies are especially small in New York, where the 1949 crop was 27 percent smaller than a year ago. The condition of pastures has been much below average since July, and the utilization of hay probably has been somewhat greater than usual this summer and fall. More than the usual quantity of hay is expected to be shipped to this area during the 1949-50 season. Hay prices in the region have advanced in recent months and in September prices of baled hay in these States were generally $5.00 to $7.00 per ton higher than a year earlier.

Table 11.- North Atlantic Region: Farm feed supplies and animal units, average 1937-41, annual 1945-49

| Feed | Unit | Average 1937-41 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn supply 2/ | Mil. bu. | 99.3 | 102.7 | 109.5 | 99.5 | 114.0 | 117.5 |
| Total feed grain supply 3/ | 1,000 tons | 4,085 | 4,005 | 4,512 | 3,776 | 4,497 | 4,549 |
| Grain-consuming animal units 4/ | 1,000 units | 12,859 | 14,559 | 14,151 | 14,041 | 14,477 | 14,700 |
| Supply per animal unit | Tons | .32 | .28 | .32 | .27 | .31 | .31 |
| Hay supply 5/ | 1,000 tons | 13,476 | 16,415 | 17,127 | 16,983 | 16,291 | 13,723 |
| Roughage-consuming animal units 6/ | 1,000 units | 5,238 | 5,320 | 5,252 | 5,185 | 5,190 | 5,200 |
| Hay supply per animal unit | Tons | 2.57 | 3.09 | 3.26 | 3.28 | 3.14 | 2.64 |

For footnotes see table 14.

## The Corn Belt

Farmers in the Corn Belt will have a record supply of feed grains for the coming year. Supplies of feed grains on farms in the East North Central region are about 12 percent larger than a year ago, and in the West North Central region about 6 percent larger. Supplies in both regions are around 40 percent larger than in the immediate prewar period. Primarily responsible for the big feed supply in the Corn Belt is the second bumper corn crop and a record carry-over of old corn from last year. The total supply of corn on farms in the entire North Central region was estimated in October at 3,334 million bushels, about 400 million bushels larger than last year and by far the largest on record. Total corn production in the region was about 6 percent smaller than last year's record, while the farm carry-over of 638 million bushels was much larger than in any previous year. This includes a considerable part of the 549 million bushels of corn placed under Government loan and purchase agreement in the region during the 1948-49 season. Corn prices will continue considerably below the loan rate, at least through the fall and winter months, and another large volume of corn will be placed under loan from the 1949 crop. Corn held under Government programs probably will be a major part of the total stocks of corn in the Corn Belt by the end of the 1949-50 marketing year.

Table 12.- North Central Regions: Farm feed supplies and animal units, average 1937-41, annual 1945-49

| Feed | Unit | Average 1937-41 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | East North Central Region | | | | |
| Corn supply 2/ | Mil. bu. | 977.6 | 1,018.3 | 1,128.0 | 889.6 | 1,256.8 | 1,442.2 |
| Total feed grain supply 3/ | 1,000 tons | 34,599 | 37,269 | 40,847 | 31,750 | 43,956 | 49,036 |
| Grain-consuming animal units | 1,000 units | 38,383 | 41,108 | 39,777 | 38,278 | 39,498 | 41,300 |
| Supply per animal unit | Tons | .90 | .91 | 1.03 | .83 | 1.11 | 1.19 |
| Hay supply 4/ | 1,000 tons | 22,898 | 25,900 | 24,843 | 24,134 | 22,007 | 22,744 |
| Roughage-consuming animal units | 1,000 units | 12,160 | 12,317 | 12,038 | 11,474 | 11,212 | 11,200 |
| Supply per animal unit | Tons | 1.88 | 2.10 | 2.06 | 2.10 | 1.96 | 2.03 |
| | | | West North Central Region | | | | |
| Corn supply 2/ | Mil. bu. | 1,237.8 | 1,420.3 | 1,539.7 | 1,027.2 | 1,675.6 | 1.891.4 |
| Total feed grain supply 3/ | 1,000 tons | 50,269 | 58,612 | 61,467 | 44,381 | 65,480 | 69,266 |
| Grain-consuming animal units | 1,000 units | 52,045 | 59,460 | 56,769 | 52,951 | 56,050 | 58,700 |
| Supply per animal unit | Tons | .97 | .99 | 1.08 | .85 | 1.17 | 1.18 |
| Hay supply 4/ | 1.000 tons | 27.598 | 36,276 | 33.717 | 33.704 | 32,753 | 33.261 |
| Roughage-consuming animal units | 1,000 units | 18,450 | 20,224 | 19.387 | 18.008 | 18,045 | 18,100 |
| Supply per animal unit | Tons | 1.50 | 1.79 | 1.74 | 1.87 | 1.82 | 1.84 |

For footnotes see table 14.

Total feed requirements in the North Central region will be a little larger in 1949-50 than in 1948-49. Largely responsible for this increase is the large production of hogs. The 1949 spring pig crop for the region was 17 percent larger than in 1948 and farmers indicated their intentions to increase the number of sows farrowing this fall by 16 percent. Production of dairy and poultry products is expected to be a little lower than in 1948-49, and the number of horses and mules will continue the downward trend of recent years.

The total supply of hay for the North Central region is slightly larger than in 1948-49 and 11 percent larger than just before the war. Although 1949 hay production was below the 1938-47 average in most of the Corn Belt States, supplies are generally adequate for the hay-consuming livestock on farms, which have been declining in recent years. Hay supplies are especially large in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, but supplies are short in the Dakotas and in areas of Wisconsin and Minnesota, where hay crops were damaged by dry weather this summer.

## Southern States

Supplies of locally grown feed grains for 1949-50 in the southern States are a little larger than in 1948, and 15 percent above the 1937-41 average. The feed-grain supply is especially large in the South Atlantic region, 8 percent larger than last year and one-third larger than during 1937-41. In the South Central region the supply is about as large as last year and 6 percent above prewar. In both regions, feed-grain supplies are above the average of recent years in relation to the number of livestock on farms. Production of all the feed grains has increased since prewar in the South Atlantic States, while increasing production of grain sorghums is largely responsible for the larger supplies in the South Central region.

Hay production in the Southern regions was about equal to the average of the past 10 years and supplies are above average in relation to the livestock on farms. Hay supplies will be about 5 percent larger than last year in both regions, and are uniformly large in relation to the number of hay-consuming animal units throughout the South. Unusually good pastures this summer probably will allow farmers to bring larger than usual supplies into the winter feeding season.

## Western States

Farm supplies of locally grown feed grains in the Western States are a little larger than in 1948-49, and one-half larger than just before the war. Supplies per animal unit are estimated to be slightly larger than in recent years and much above prewar. The marked increase in barley production since prewar accounts for much of the total increase in feed-grain supplies in the region. The 1949-50 supply of barley was estimated in October at 137 million bushels, about the same as in 1948, but 81 percent above the 1937-41 average. In 1948-49 about 23 million bushels of barley produced in the Western region were placed under Government loan and purchase agreement, and a fairly large quantity of California barley was exported.

The total hay supply for the Western States is above average, although a little smaller than the big supply in 1948-49. Supplies appear to be generally adequate for the fewer hay-consuming livestock except in areas of Montana, Oregon, and Washington, where dry weather reduced the 1949 production.

### Table 13.- Southern Regions: Farm feed supplies and animal units, average 1937-41, annual 1945-49

| Feed | Unit | Average 1937-41 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | South Atlantic Region | | | | | |
| Corn supply 2/ ....... | Mil. bu. | 211.1 | 227.0 | 224.5 | 245.1 | 258.5 | 274.4 |
| Total feed grain supply 3/ .......... | 1,000 tons | 6,574 | 7,437 | 7,428 | 7,989 | 8,172 | 8,833 |
| Grain-consuming animal units 4/ ........... | 1,000 units | 13,066 | 15,051 | 15,149 | 15,181 | 15,326 | 15,800 |
| Supply per animal unit | Tons | .50 | .49 | .49 | .53 | .53 | .56 |
| Hay supply 5/ ....... | 1,000 tons | 5,984 | 7,252 | 7,492 | 6,584 | 7,247 | 7,655 |
| Roughage-consuming animal units 6/ ... | 1,000 units | 3,996 | 4,417 | 4,421 | 4,365 | 4,278 | 4,300 |
| Supply per animal unit ............. | Tons | 1.50 | 1.64 | 1.69 | 1.51 | 1.69 | 1.78 |
| | | South Central Region | | | | | |
| Corn supply 2/ ...... | Mil. bu. | 418.9 | 375.0 | 373.4 | 349.7 | 431.0 | 419.9 |
| Total feed grain supply 3/ ......... | 1,000 tons | 14,880 | 14,568 | 14,607 | 13,848 | 15,902 | 15,792 |
| Grain-consuming animal units 4/ .......... | 1,000 units | 25,987 | 26,674 | 25,233 | 24,557 | 24,674 | 25,300 |
| Supply per animal unit | Tons | .57 | .55 | .58 | .56 | .64 | .62 |
| Hay supply 5/ ....... | 1,000 tons | 12,053 | 14,122 | 14,269 | 13,463 | 13,160 | 13,883 |
| Roughage-consuming animal units 6/... | 1,000 tons | 15,676 | 17,414 | 16,835 | 15,888 | 15,205 | 15,100 |
| Supply per animal unit ............. | Tons | .77 | .81 | .85 | .85 | .87 | .92 |

For footnotes see table 14.

### Table 14.- Western Region: Farm feed supplies and animal units, average 1937-41, annual, 1945-49

| Feed | Unit | Average 1937-41 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn supply 2/ ...... | Mil. bu. | 27.8 | 30.7 | 27.8 | 27.1 | 28.7 | 30.8 |
| Total feed grain supply 3/ ......... | 1,000 tons | 3,710 | 5,297 | 5,002 | 5,086 | 5,442 | 5,596 |
| Grain-consuming animal units 4/ ... | 1,000 units | 10,513 | 10,884 | 10,286 | 10,495 | 11,115 | 11,300 |
| Supply per animal unit ............. | Tons | .35 | .49 | .49 | .48 | .49 | .50 |
| Hay supply 5/ ....... | 1,000 tons | 20,936 | 24,466 | 23,898 | 23,871 | 23,516 | 23,004 |
| Roughage-consuming animal units 6/ ... | 1,000 units | 15,277 | 15,650 | 14,889 | 14,504 | 14,514 | 14,600 |
| Supply per animal unit | Tons | 1.37 | 1.56 | 1.61 | 1.65 | 1.62 | 1.58 |

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1/ Preliminary, based on October 1 indications. 2/ Production plus October 1 farm stocks. 3/ Production of corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains, plus farm stocks of corn on October 1, oats, July 1, and barley, June 1, 1937-41, and July 1, 1945-49. 4/ See footnote 5, table 2. 5/ Production plus May 1 farm stocks. 6/ See footnote 1, table 9.

Table 15 .- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, August 1949 with comparisons

| Item | 1947-48 | 1947-48 | 1948-49 | 1948 | 1949 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct.-Sept. | Oct.-Aug. | Oct.-Aug. | August | July | August |
| | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons |
| Production | | | | | | |
| Cottonseed cake and meal | 2,016.6 | 1,774.6 | 2,162.4 | 80.6 | 66.3 | 94.1 |
| Soybean cake and meal... | 3,832.8 | 3,592.0 | 4,048.3 | 253.5 | 357.6 | 318.9 |
| Linseed cake and meal... | 625.0 | 560.9 | 612.8 | 61.6 | 64.9 | 70.3 |
| Peanut cake and meal.... | 107.3 | 105.5 | 88.9 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| Copra cake and meal..... | 169.9 | 162.0 | 105.1 | 11.0 | 9.3 | 12.2 |
| Corn gluten feed & meal. | 799.1 | 732.0 | 772.2 | 63.8 | 62.8 | 77.1 |
| Brewers' dried grains... | 233.1 | 212.5 | 210.8 | 22.0 | 26.3 | 24.7 |
| Distillers' dried grains | 351.1 | 321.6 | 307.7 | 23.1 | 13.5 | 17.2 |
| Wheat millfeeds 1/....... | 5,420.0 | 4,965.0 | 2/ 4,385.6 | 432.0 | 380.6 | 2/ 405.1 |
| Rice millfeeds.......... | 177.2 | 158.7 | 170.6 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 10.5 |
| Alfalfa meal............ | 1,109.9 | 996.8 | 854.8 | 147.5 | 133.8 | 125.3 |
| Fish cake and meal ..... | 188.5 | 160.3 | 146.2 | 35.9 | 29.0 | 29.5 |
| Dry or powdered skim milk | 6.7 | 6.2 | 9.5 | .6 | 1.0 | .9 |
| Stocks end of period | | | | | | |
| Cottonseed cake and meal | 75.2 | 74.6 | 52.8 | 74.6 | 65.9 | 52.8 |
| Soybean cake and meal... | - | - | 20.4 | - | 21.3 | 20.4 |
| Linseed cake and meal... | - | - | 34.9 | - | 32.4 | 34.9 |
| Peanut cake and meal.... | .7 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .9 |
| Copra cake and meal..... | - | - | 6.5 | - | 5.4 | 6.5 |
| Brewers' dried grains... | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Distillers' dried grains | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Alfalfa meal............ | 224.6 | 224.7 | 161.8 | 224.7 | 128.3 | 161.8 |

Compiled as follows: Wheat millfeeds, cottonseed cake and meal, and beginning January 1949, soybean, linseed, and copra cakes and meals, Bureau of the Census; prior to January 1949, soybean, linseed, and copra cakes and meals, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, derived from Census crushings report; gluten feed and meal, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, rice millfeeds, and alfalfa meal, Production and Marketing Administration, fish cake and meal from Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.

## Table 16 .- Feed grains: Planted and harvested acreages, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1942-49

| Year | Corn, all purposes | | Oats | | Barley | | Sorghums 1/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Planted | Harvested | Planted | Harvested | Planted | Harvested | Planted | Harvested |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres |
| Average: | | | | | | | | |
| 1937-41 | 91,763 | 89,231 | 39,715 | 35,727 | 14,315 | 12,224 | 17,095 | 15,579 |
| 1942 | 88,818 | 87,367 | 43,018 | 38,197 | 19,686 | 16,958 | 15,861 | 14,749 |
| 1943 | 94,341 | 92,060 | 43,467 | 38,914 | 17,474 | 14,900 | 17,519 | 16,038 |
| 1944 | 95,475 | 94,014 | 43,804 | 39,672 | 14,337 | 12,301 | 18,271 | 17,622 |
| 1945 | 89,727 | 88,079 | 45,889 | 41,933 | 11,718 | 10,465 | 15,753 | 14,521 |
| 1946 | 89,788 | 88,489 | 46,549 | 43,205 | 11,527 | 10,411 | 14,572 | 13,657 |
| 1947 | 86,108 | 83,932 | 42,301 | 38,451 | 12,102 | 11,014 | 11,585 | 11,135 |
| 1948 | 86,196 | 85,439 | 44,529 | 40,191 | 13,295 | 12,046 | 13,703 | 13,075 |
| 1949 2/ | 86,728 | 85,780 | 44,578 | 40,619 | 11,390 | 10,019 | 11,885 | 11,465 |

1/ For grain, forage, and silage.
2/ Indicated July 1.

## Table 17 .- Feed grains: Production, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1945-49

| Year | Corn | | Oats | Barley | Sorghum grain | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All purposes | For grain | | | | |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 tons |
| Average: | | | | | | |
| 1937-41 | 2,576,350 | 2,322,490 | 1,130,558 | 286,110 | 77,961 | 99,276 |
| 1945 | 2,880,933 | 2,593,752 | 1,535,676 | 266,833 | 97,014 | 114,357 |
| 1946 | 3,249,950 | 2,951,147 | 1,497,904 | 262,258 | 106,941 | 124,254 |
| 1947 | 2,383,970 | 2,137,410 | 1,199,422 | 281,185 | 96,016 | 95,379 |
| 1948 | 3,650,548 | 3,364,744 | 1,491,752 | 317,037 | 131,644 | 137,378 |
| 1949 1/ | 3,476,986 | 3,190,000 | 1,321,075 | 234,025 | 129,900 | 127,747 |

1/ October indications.

## Table 18 .- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, September, average 1943-47 and 1948, June-September 1949

| Item | September | | 1949 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average: 1943-47 | 1948 | June | July | August | September |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Corn, 12 markets 1/ | 17,343 | 17,246 | 21,872 | 19,683 | 22,064 | 23,967 |
| Oats, 12 markets 1/ | 24,990 | 14,506 | 13,985 | 33,804 | 24,824 | 9,336 |
| Barley, 4 markets 2/ | 21,689 | 13,926 | 19,312 | 24,843 | 24,940 | 14,954 |

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.
2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

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